THE KEIF METHOD OF COAT AND VEST CUTTING

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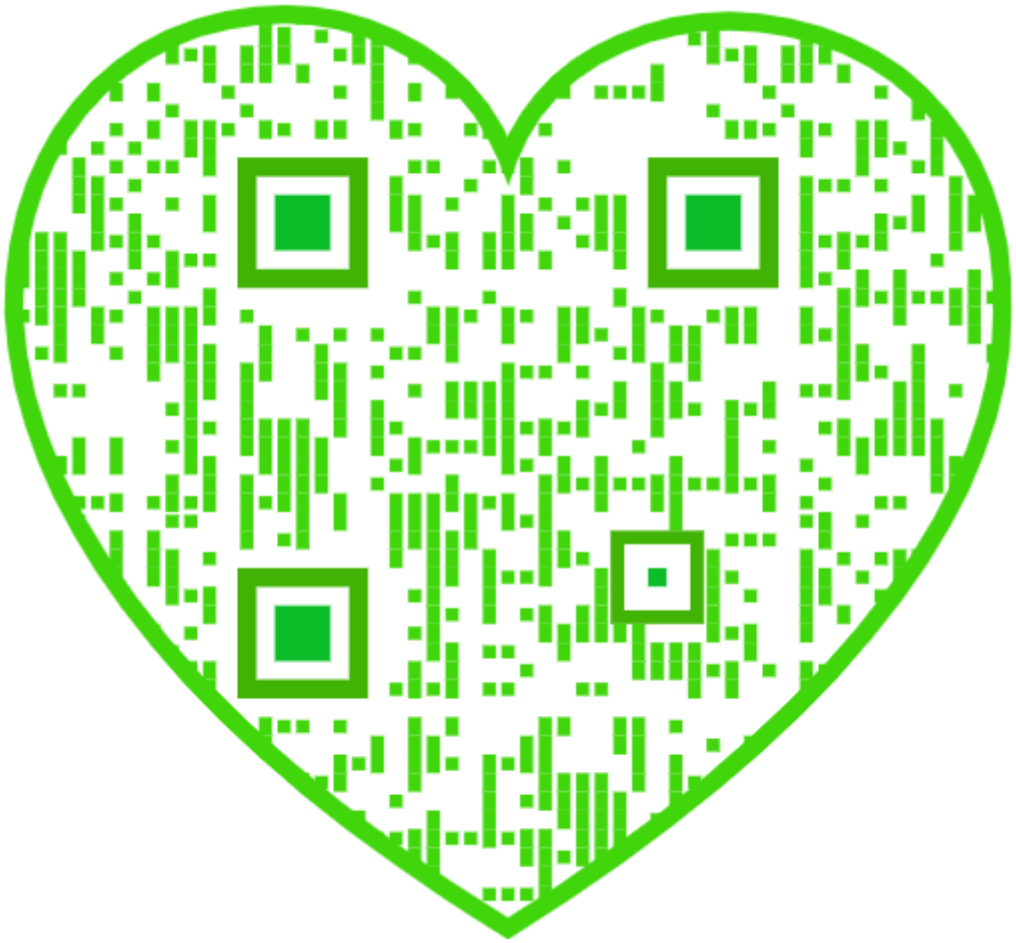

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THE KEIF METHOD

OF

Cutting Coats and Vests.

A COMPLETE MANUAL FOR
SELF INSTRUCTION.

Illustrated by Nineteen Finely Engraved Plates, with Practical Information and Full Instructions for Drafting the various styles of Coats and Vests.

PUBLISHED BY

FREDERIC A. KEIF,

OWOSSO, MICH.

1899.

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KEIF'S SCYE DEPTH SCALE.

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PREFACE.

THE overwhelming success which I have attained by the use of this system, has encouraged me to prepare this work. The public is over-loaded with systems, each claimed by their author as the only sure method; but can only be used with success by a few, and all having nearly the same fundamental principles.

A cutter's success lies in his ability to produce finely cut and perfect fitting garments. It is therefore for his interest to obtain the very best system.

I am fully aware that a great many cutters are prejudiced against the use of the incline measure. Therefore I would here state and stand ready to prove that, if rightly used, it is the most simple, short, and easily applied of any of the various measures used in this progressive age, for obtaining the correct blade size and strap length.

This measure, together with the shoulder height and arm measure, is the foundation upon which this system is built.

A concise perception of the contents of this volume will convince the reader of its value to the cutting fraternity, and its superiority in points of simplicity, completeness and reliability over any other similar work.

THE AUTHOR.

INTRODUCTION.

"Knowledge is the True Foundation of Success."

TO cut a coat that will be perfectly balanced, with the required amount of ease, and have every part in direct harmony with each other, is an art which very few cutters have accomplished. It has therefore been my aim to produce such a system as will yield the above results.

Systems alone in either drafting or measuring will not or can not make an artistic cutter of one who is lacking in the necessary artistic qualities. No system, no matter how alluring its title or voluminous its theories, will win its users esteem unless the reason for its methods of procedure are apparent or are susceptible of demonstration as true. The results obtained by the use of this system are an ample justification for placing it before the public.

If the intelligent reader will study carefully the following pages and illustrations he cannot help coming to the conclusion that it is the most simple, accurate and scientific system ever placed before the public, and that every step taken is such as can be proven true and applicable to not only normal but all forms.

I am so confident that it will meet with the approval of those whom it comes in contact, that I will willingly refund the price paid for the work to those who are not benefitted thereby.

With these few words of introduction I now lay this volume hopefully before the cutting Fraternity, trusting thereby to relieve and enlighten the cares and labors of those who are floundering in the mire of confusion, doubt and uncertainty, and to benefit all my fellow craftsmen.

THE AUTHOR.

Practical Remarks.

How to Measure.

First remove coat, then mark with chalk the length of waist and full length of coat. Place tape measure on socket bone and measure to height of shoulders, as explained later on, then to length of waist and then to full length of coat Take the breast, waist and seat measures in the usual way, then ascertain length of sleeve by placing the square snug under arm and measuring down the desired length. Now take the incline and indentation measures by placing the 5-4 stick against the center of back between the shoulder blades, and the bottom against the most prominent part of seat. Be sure to have the stick extend 3 or 4 inches above the socket bone. Now with the square measure from the 5-4 stick on the side closest the body to the socket bone, or desired height for bottom of collar stand, for the incline measure, and the same way at extreme hollow of waist for indentation measure. Place the end of tape on socket bone and measure the desired length of opening for vest and then on down to full length. If the coat is to be buttoned up close around the neck, note size of collar worn by the customer.

How to take Arm Size or Circumference of Arm.

Take the tape and place it around the arm just where you want the sleeve seam to come, or just so the tape will not drop off the top of arm, then around underneath the arm and up again to the starting point. I would advise the reader not to take this measure too loose, but pull the tape up quite tight so as to place all the super-abundance of cloth up close against the arm and body. As an inch mistake in taking this measure only makes ¼ inch difference in the depth of scye, there is very small chance of ever having to alter the depth.

How to ascertain Height or Slope of Shoulder.

Affix a spirit level on long arm of square. Now place the short arm of square on the lowest point of right shoulder, keeping the long arm up against the back. When you have ascertained that the square is on a level make a chalk mark on center of back even with the upper side of square, as per illustration. If the left shoulder is lower than the right, ascertain how much lower it is by placing the square on left shoulder in the above manner and marking in center of back; now place end of tape on socket bone and measure down to each of the chalk marks.

How to use the Incline Measure.

Practical experience has demonstrated that three (3) inches is the proper length of the incline measure for a normal figure: that is for one who is neither stooped or erect, but is just normal or perpendicular in his attitude.

As 3 inches is the correct length for a normal figure, the length of strap, for a person whose incline is 3 inches, is placed at the intersection of lines A, G and O.

Taking 3 inches as our basis, we find that for every inch our measure exceeds 3 inches we must shorten our strap length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and for every inch he measures less than 3 inches we must lengthen it $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Illustration for Stooped Form.

Suppose we have a customer whose measure is 4 inches; now as this is one inch in excess of 3, we must go down for our strap length $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the intersection of lines A, G and O as in the diagram for Prince Albert. If he measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, go down $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; if $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch; if 5 inches, then descend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, etc.

Illustration for Erect Form.

Incline measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, this being $\frac{1}{2}$ inch less than 3 inches we ascend above lines A, G and O $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; if 2 inches, then $\frac{1}{4}$ inch: $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, etc.

By exercising proper care the reader will have few, if any, alterations at this point, and will be relieved of the care and uncertainty of taking the strap measure, which is most always too long or too short. It is apparent to all that for every inch your measure is incorrect it only places the strap ¼ inch out of the way, too long or too short as the case may be.

The Method of using the Incline Measure to obtain the Correct Blade Size.

Place from I to J ¼ inch for every inch of the Incline Measure.

Example—Having before us an incline measure of 3 inches, we place from H to I 1¼ inches always, and from I to J ¼ inch for each inch of the incline measure of 3 inches, or I to J is ¾ inch. J to K is ¼ entire breast and K to L is 1-12.

Again, having a 2 inch measure (erect form) I to J is ½ inch: if 3½ inches, I to J is ⅞ inch: if 4½ inches, it is 1⅛ inches, etc.

How to use the Arm Measure.

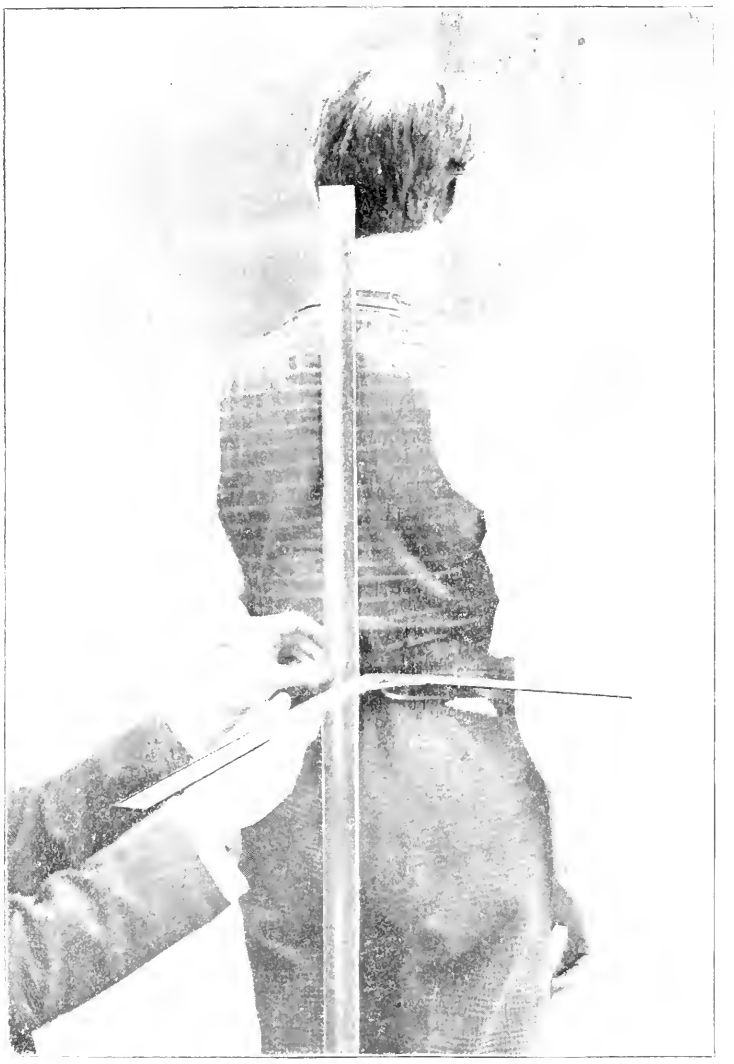
Having the size or circumference of arm, our next step is to find the diameter of this size. This we find by dividing the circumference by 3.1416 and adding to the amount thus obtained a sufficient amount for ease and seams. The diameter of an arm size of 15 inches is 4.77 inches: adding to this ⅞ inch we have 5⅝ inches. As this method of procedure is so complicated and consumes too much valuable time, I have prepared a scale in above manner of all the arm sizes from 11 to 22. Same is enclosed with every book.

How to use the Scale.

Having an arm size of 15½ inches, we place end of scale with the size 22 pointing downward, on point B and mark 1 opposite 15½ of scale for point C, or breast line.

A practical use of this measure by my method will convince anyone of its accuracy and simplicity, and also that the chance of making a mistake has been reduced to a minimum.

MANNER OF TAKING INCLINE MEASURE.



MANNER OF TAKING INDENTATION MEASURE.

MANNER OF TAKING SLOPE OF SHOULDERS.

MODEL DRAFT.

Diagram 1.

Commence by drawing lines A and E, and at right angles with this draw line A G.

A to B is height of shoulder, A to D is the natural waist length, and to E is fash. length.

B to C is diameter of arm measure by the scale. D to F is ½ inch. Draw a line from F to A; this is the center seam and establishes point H on the breast line.

H to I is 1¼ inches always. I to J is ¼ inch for each inch of the incline measure. J to K is ¼ breast on Div. and K to L is $\frac{1}{12}$.

While square is in this position halve the distance from L to J for point 19, or width of back.

L to O is $\frac{1}{8}$. Square up lines O L and 19.

H to M is ½ breast and M to N is 2¼ inches. P is 1¼ inches up from B. Square across from B and P.

A to 17 is $\frac{1}{8}$ plus ½ inch. 18 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch above 17. Shape neck from ¼ inch above A to 17.

Draw a line from 18 through Z; make the width of back from Z to 3 to style or say 2¼ inches. 3 to 4 is ¼ inch, 4 to 5 is ¾ in. always.

In this case our incline is 3 inches, therefore X, or strap length, is placed at intersection of line A G and O.

Take width of the shoulder from 18 to ¼ inch beyond Z and place this amount from X to Y on line P. X to 6 is $\frac{1}{6}$.

F to 11 is 2¼ inches or fancy. 11 to 12 is ¾ inch always. 12 to 13 is the same distance as J is from I on the breast line, in this case ¾ inch. This method gives the correct waist suppression between the side, body and back for all forms.

13 to 10 is $\frac{1}{8}$ breast, or fancy. From 10 to 9 is suppressed ¼ inch for every inch the waist is smaller than breast, in this case 1 inch.

Now with tape measure the distance from F to 11. Place this

amount on 13 and measure over to 10, skip over to 9 and measure to 7 just $\frac{1}{2}$ waist. 7 to 8 is 2 inches. Square down from 8, then sweep from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below 21 to 15 by shoulder point X. This obtains the proper length of front.

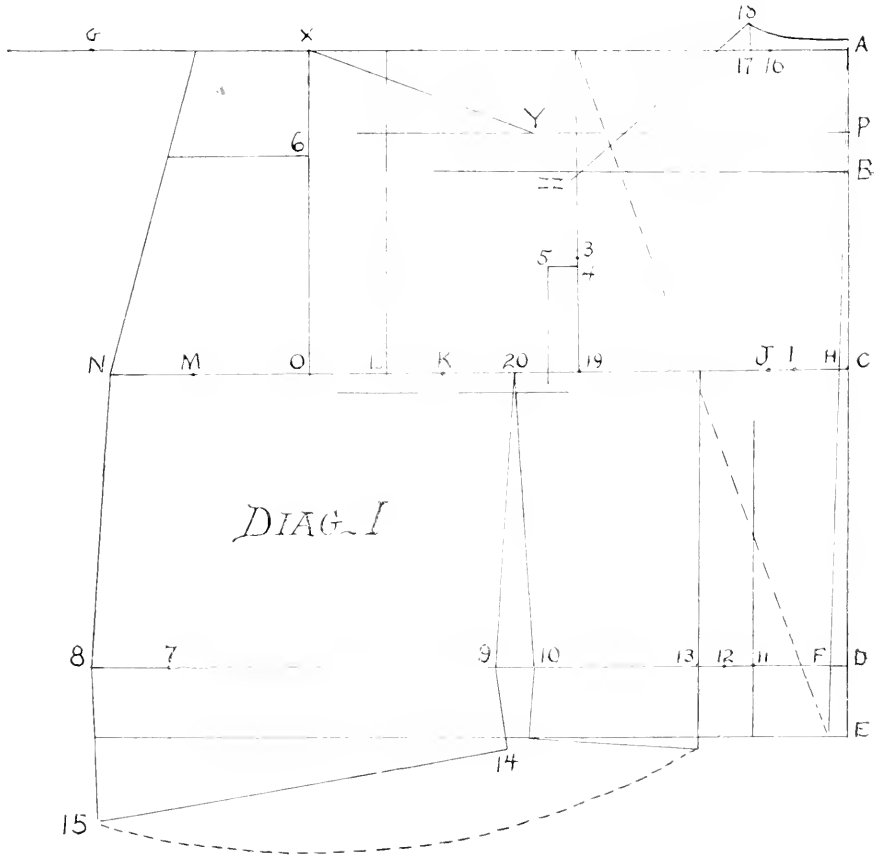


Diagram 2.

THREE-BUTTON CUTAWAY.

THE MEASURES.

Breast 37.	Fashionable Waist Length 19.
Waist 34.	Length of Coat 37.
Seat 39.	Incline 2½.
Height of Shoulder 4.	Waist indentation 1½.
Natural Waist Length 17.	Circumference of Arm 15½.

TO DRAFT.

Draw lines A E and A G.

A to B is height of shoulder, 4 inches.

A to D is natural waist length, 17 inches, and to E is fashionable length of waist, 19 inches, and to 28 is full length of coat.

B to P is 1¼ inches.

Square out lines P, B, D, E and 28.

D to F is ½ inch; draw line from F to A.

B to C is diameter of arm measure on the cale size marked 15½. Square out line C.

H to I is 1¼ inches always. I to J is ¼ inch for every inch of the incline, or ⅝ inch.

J to K is ¼ and K to L is $\frac{1}{12}$. Halve the distance from L to J for point 19. L to O is ⅛. Square up lines 19, L and O.

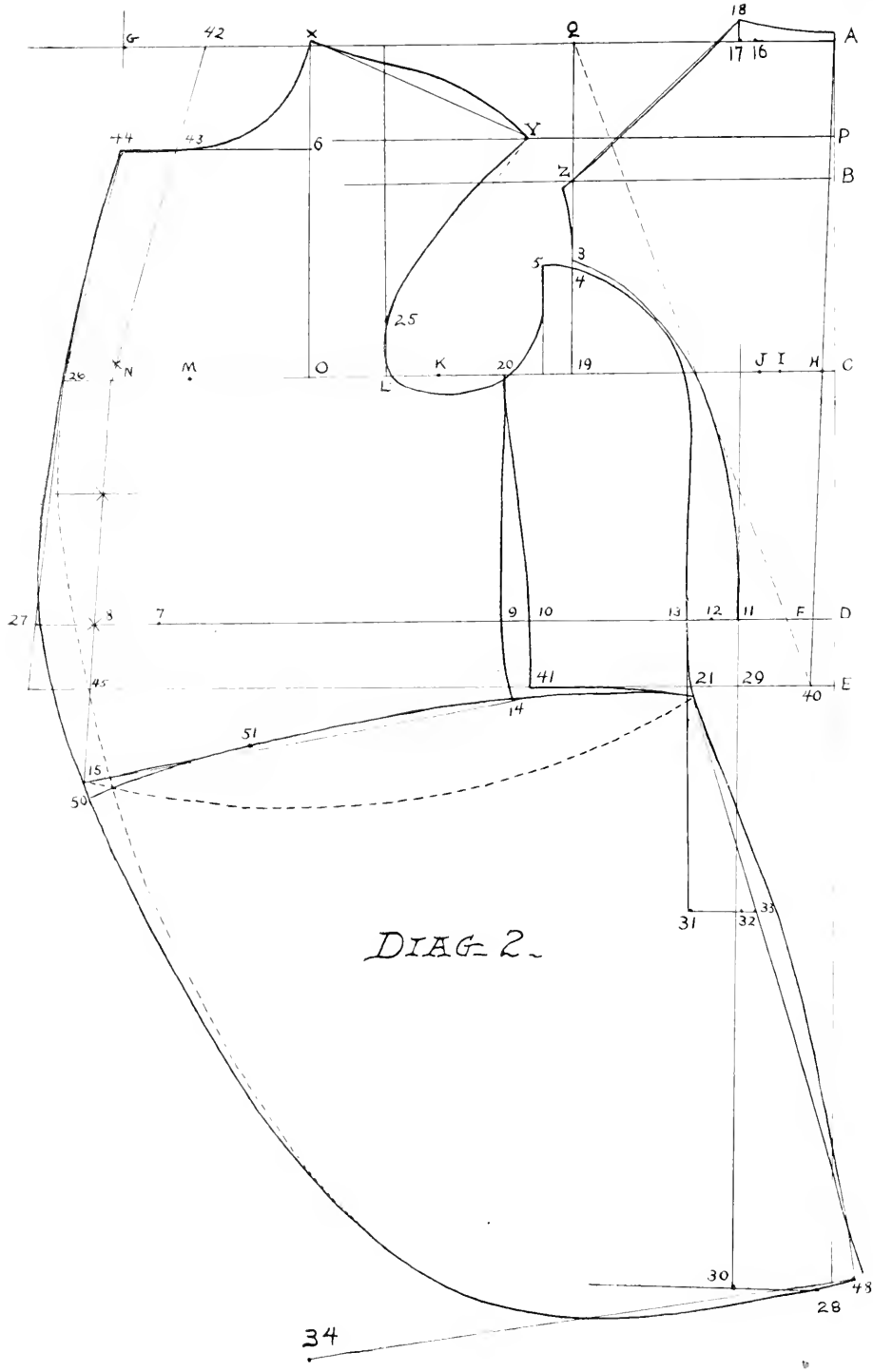
H to M is ½ breast; M to N is 2¼ inches; N to 26 is 1½ inches for button stand.

As the incline is less than 3 inches, it calls for an erect form, or one whose front length is longer and whose back length is shorter than for a normal form. I therefore go above the intersection of lines A G and O ¼ inch for every inch the incline is less than 3 inches, or ⅜ inch.

A to 17 is ⅛ breast + ½ inch. 17 to 18 is ⅝ inch. Draw a line from 18 to intersection of lines B and 19. Shape back of neck from ¼ inch above A to 18.

Z to 3 is 2¼ inches. Draw a line from Q to 40 and shape back from 3 to 11 just touching the line thus drawn at breast line, as per diagram. Shape from ¼ inch beyond Z to 3. Suppress ¼ inch between 3 and 4. 4 to 5 is ¾ inch.

Measure the back from 18 to line ¼ inch beyond Z, and place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this amount from X to Y on line P. Shape the shoulder by going ⅛ inch above a line drawn from Y to X, as per diagram.

25 is $\frac{1}{12}$ above breast line. Draw line from 25 to Y, and shape scye from Y to 5 by going beyond this line ½ inch, striking at 25 and sinking below the breast line ⅛ inch. Make the front of scye as near a horse-shoe shape as possible.

From 11 to 12 is ¾ inch. 12 to 13 is the same distance that J is from I, or ⅛ inch.

Shape side-body from 5 to 21, separating from the back part ¼ inch on the breast line. Do not spring out from 13 to 21, but let it be nearly straight down.

13 to 10 is ¼ waist, or fancy. 10 to 9 is ¼ inch for each inch the waist is smaller than the breast, or ¾ inch. Now measure the distance from F to 11: place this amount on 13 and measure to 10: skip over to 9 and measure to 7, just ½ waist, or 17 inches. 7 to 8 is 2 inches. Square down from 8 to 15. 8 to 27 is 1½ inches. H to 20 is is ¼ breast. Shape fore-part from 20 to 9 and sidebody from 20 to 10, as per illustration

Measure the distance on back from 3 to 29 and place this amount plus ¼ inch from 5 to 21 on side-body. Curve side-body from 21 to 41 and shape fore part from 14 to 15, as per diagram.

Sweep from 21 to 15 by shoulder point X for length of front.

6 is ⅛ breast down from X. Square out line 6. Sweep from N to 43 by C. 43 to 44 is width of notch, 1½ inches.

Shape front of coat from 44 to 27 for 3-button cutaway and from 26 to 45 as per dotted lines for one button.

THE SKIRT.

28 to 30 is the same distance as E is from 29. Draw straight line from 30 to 29. square down from 13 to 31, just ½ natural waist length from A to D, or 8½ inches.

31 to 32 is indentation measure, 1½ inches. 32 to 33 is ¼ inch for each inch the seat is larger than the breast, or ½ inch.

Draw line from 21 through 33. Curve the skirt from 21 one-half inch beyond 33 to 48. 31 to 48 is ¼ inch longer than from 29 to 30.

Shape top of skirt by adhering to bottom of fore-part, and gradually leave fore-part until at 15, one-half inch separates the skirt from fore-part. 50 to 34 is the same distance as from 21 to 48. Draw a line from 34 to 48 and shape front of skirt.

Diagram 3.

Fat Man with High Shoulders and Flat Seat.

MEASURES.

Breast 44.	Indentation 1¼.
Waist 44.	Slope of Shoulder 3.
Seat 44.	Natural Waist Length 17¼.
Size of Arm 16½.	Fashionable Waist Length 19.
Incline 3.	Length 37.

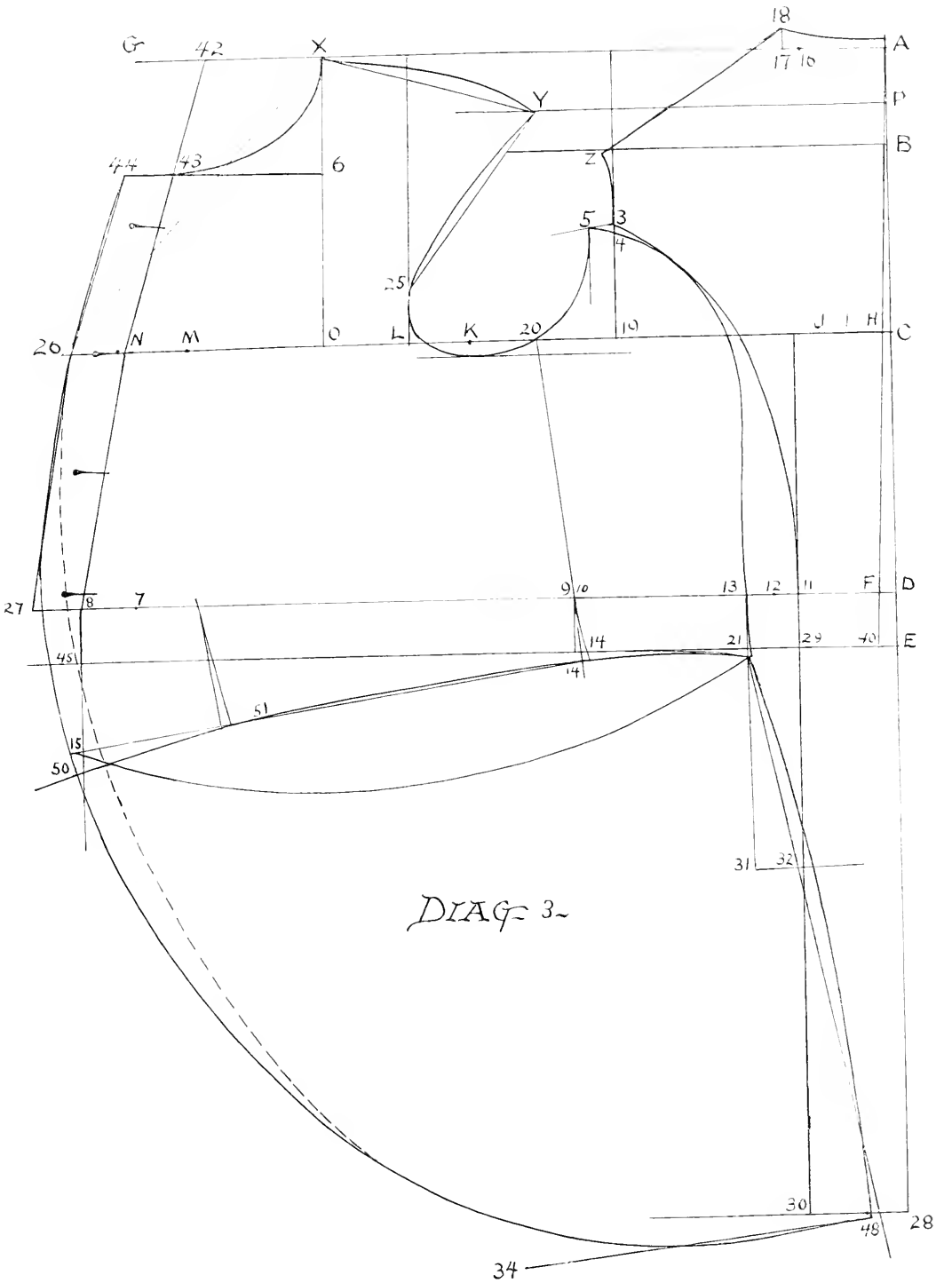
As the manner of drafting all frock coats is similar, I will only attempt to explain the waist suppression and spring of seat.

F to 11 is 2½ inches; 11 to 12 is ¾ inch; 12 to 13 is ¾ inch, or the same distance as J is from I. 13 to 10 is ¼ waist. As the breast and waist are of the same size, there will be nothing suppressed between 10 and 9.

Measure the distance from F to 11; place this amount on 13 and measure to 7, ½ waist, or 22 inches. 7 to 8 is 1½ inches on all sizes where the waist is equal or larger that the breast. 8 to 27 is 1½ inches.

Shape from 44 through 26 and 27 to 15 for three-button cutaway, and from 26 to 45 as per dotted lines for one button. Take out a V of ⅜ inch, or fancy at 51.

In drafting the skirt we find the seat to be of the same size as breast, therefore nothing is added beyond 32.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DIAG: 3.

Diagram 4.

FULL DRESS COAT.

This is drafted the same as for an ordinary cutaway, with the exceptions of the Lappel and Skirt.

H to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches. Having found point 7 as previously explained, square down from 7. 7 to 8 is 2 inches. Square down from 8.

Sweep from 21 to 15 by the shoulder point. Draw line from 14 to 15 and where this strikes the line drawn down from 8 is the proper length of front. Shape from 14 to 26 and take out, if desirable, a small V at 51.

6 is ⅛ below X. 43 is 1 inch below 6. Sweep from N to 43 by C. Shape gorge from X to 43, also shape front of coat from 43 through N to 26.

THE LAPPEL.

Draw lines A B. A to B is the same distance as from 43 to 26, plus the distance on strap of skirt from 50 to 53. Hollow the lappel slightly from A to B. Make the distance from 3 to C 1½ inches, and from A to E 2½ inches. A to B is 2¼ inches. Shape as per diagram, and space the button-holes 4 inches apart, lowest one being 1½ inches from the bottom.

THE SKIRT.

Draw a straight line from 21 to 31, placing one-half the natural waist length from 13.

31 to 32 is indentation measure. 32 to 33 is ¼ inch for each inch the seat is larger than the breast. Draw a line from 21 to 33 and shape by curving beyond 33 one-half inch.

21 to 48 is ¼ inch longer than from 29 to 30. Shape from 21 to 50. 50 is 1 inch below 26. The step of skirt from 50 to 53 is 1½ inches.

53 to 52 is ⅓ distance from 50 to 21 plus ½ inch. 50 to 34 is the same distance as from 21 to 48. Draw lines from 34 to 48. 48 to 34 is the same distance as from 53 to 52. Draw a straight line from 52 to 34 and shape as per diagram, coming back from 34 to 35 about ¾ inch. The width of bottom is subject to style.

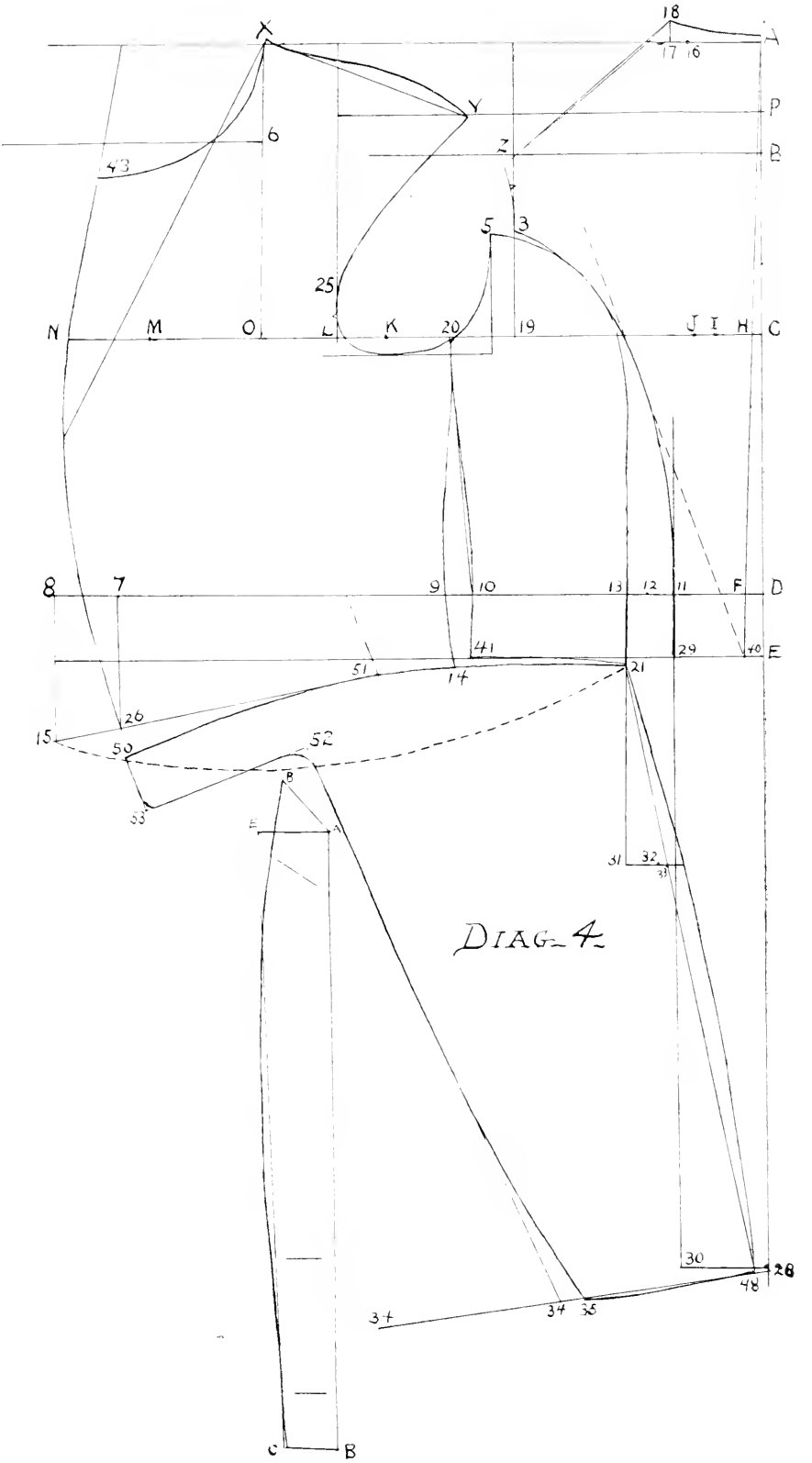
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Diagram 5.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Illustrating a man with a small waist, high shoulders and a stooping form.

MEASURES.

Breast 36.	Natural Waist Length 17 .
Waist 31.	Fashionable Waist Length 18¾.
Seat 38½.	Length of Coat 40.
Size of Arm 15	Incline 4.
Slope of Shoulder 3.	Indentation 1.

Draft this the same as for any other frock coat in its principle points.

B to C is diameter of arm, 15 on scale.

D to F is ½ inch: draw a straight line from F to A. This establishes point H on breast line. H to I is 1¼ inches. I to J is ¼ inch for each inch of the incline measure, or 1 inch. J to K is ¼. K to L is $\frac{1}{12}$. L to O is $\frac{1}{8}$. 19 is half way between L and J. Square up from 19, L and O. H to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches.

As our client measures 4 inches (1 inch more than 3 inches) we go below line A G on line O ¼ inch.

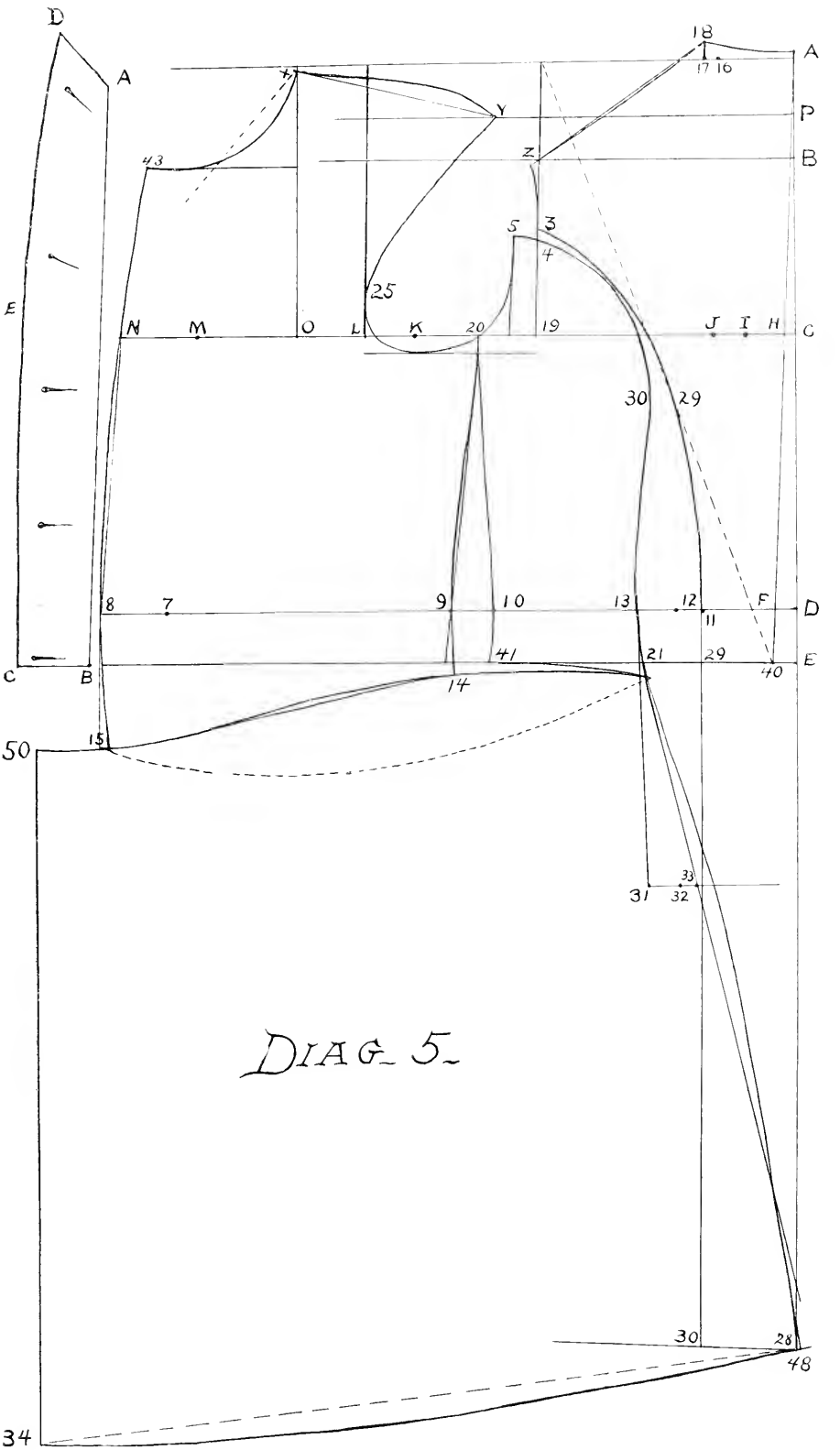
F to 11 is 2¼ inches. 11 to 12 is ¾ inch. 12 to 13 is same distance as J is from I, or one inch. 13 to 10 is ¼ waist. 10 to 9 is ¼ inch for each inch the waist is smaller than the breast, or 1¼ inches. Now measure the distance from F to 11, place this amount on 13 and measure over to 10. Skip over to 9 and measure to 7, just ½ waist or 15½ inches. Shape the front as per diagram, swelling out about ¼ inch over breast line and receding about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from 15.

THE LAPPEL.

Draw lines A B. From A to B is the same distance as from 43 to 15. Square out from B to C 2¼ inches. Make the width over breast 2¼ inches and shape as per diagram, making the width of lappel according to the prevailing style.

THE SKIRT.

Draw straight line from 13 to 31 one-half natural waist length or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DIAG. 5.

8½ inches. 31 to 32 is the indentation measure, or 1 inch. 32 to 33 is ¼ inch for each inch the seat is larger than the breast, or ⅝ inch.

Draw a straight line from 21 to 33 and shape by rounding ½ inch at 33. 21 to 48 is ¼ inch more than from 29 to 30. 15 to 50 is ½ inch less than width of lappel. Square down from 50 to 34 by the waist line. 50 to 34 is the same distance as from 21 to 48. Draw line from 34 to 48 and shape by rounding the bottom ⅝ inch below this line. I would advise the reader to be sure to have the top of skirt at 50 back to the button at waist, at right angles with the front line. Also at 51 curve the skirt ¼ inch below the front, thereby obviating the risk of the skirt clinging to the knee in walking.

Diagram 6.

SACK COATS.

The sack coat is drafted in every way the same as for frock coat in its upper parts, namely:

A to B is height of shoulder. A to D is natural waist length. A to 28 is full length of coat. B to P is 1¼ inches always.

B to C is diameter of arm size, on scale. Square out lines P, B, C, D, and 28.

D to F is ½ inch. Draw a straight line from F to A, and from F to 28, for center seam of coat, thereby establishing point H on the breast line.

H to I is 1¼ inches always. I to J is ¼ inch for each inch of the incline measure. J to K is ¼ breast. K to L is 1/12. 19 is half way between L and J. L to O is ⅛. Square up lines O, L, and 19.

H to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches. M to Q is 1½ inches.

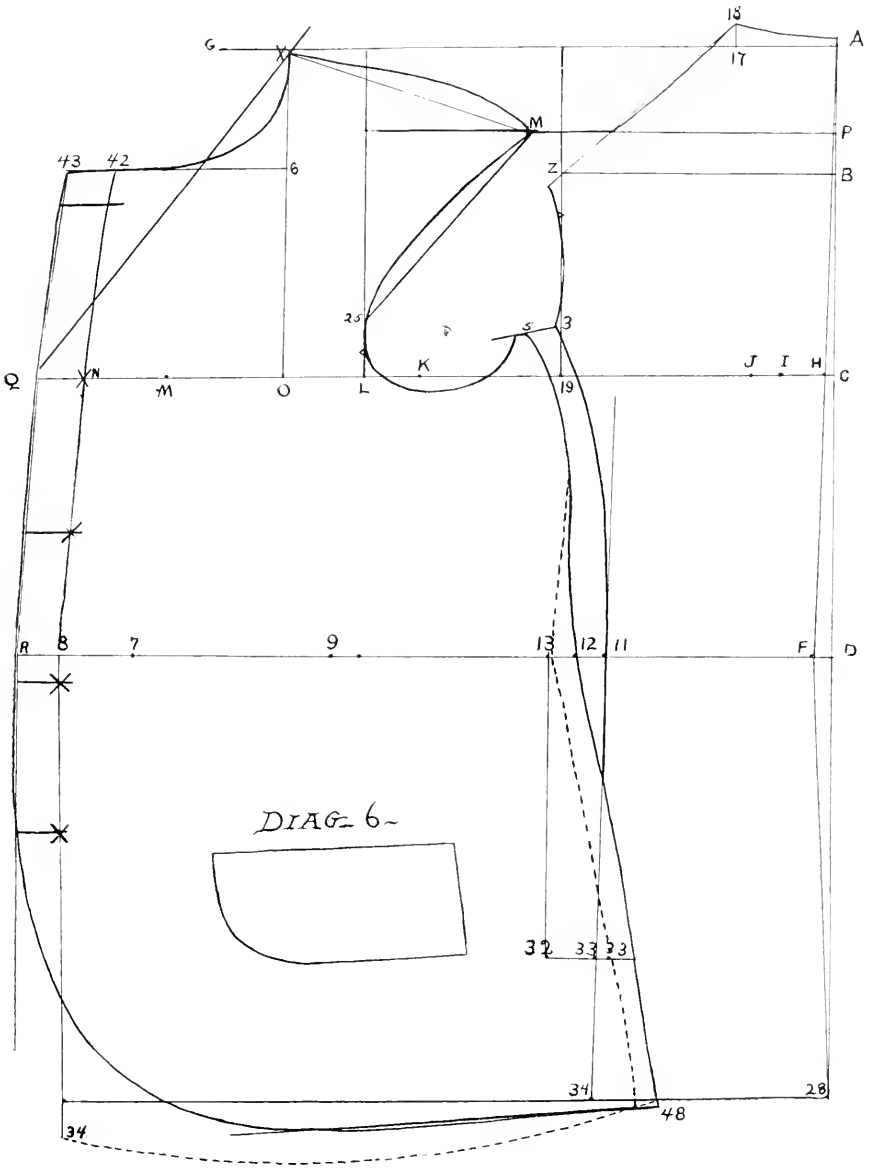
In this case the incline is 3½ inches. As this is ½ inch more than normal, of 3 inches, we go below the intersection of lines A, G, and O, ⅛ of an inch. This establishes point X, or the length of strap. A to 17 is ⅛ plus ½ inch. 17 to 18 is ⅝ inch.

Draw a straight line from 18 to Z. Extend beyond Z ⅜ inch, and measure width of shoulder from this point to 18. Place the same amount from X to Y on line P. To illustrate: Suppose the distance from 18 to ⅜ inch beyond Z is 7 inches, we now place the end of tape on X and measure down 7 inches to line P, or from X to Y is 7 inches. Draw a straight line from X to Y and shape the top of shoulder by going ⅝ inch above this line as per illustration.

25 is $\frac{1}{12}$ above breast line. Draw a straight line from 25 to Y. 19 to 3 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or fancy. 3 to 5 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Shape scye from Y to 5, sinking below breast line $\frac{3}{8}$ inch. Also shape from Z to 3.

F to 11 is $\frac{1}{3}$ breast. 28 to 30 is the same distance. Shape the back from 3 through 11 to 30. 11 to 12 is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch always. 12 to 13 is the same distance as from I to J.

13 to 10 is $\frac{1}{4}$ breast. 10 to 9 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for every inch the waist is smaller than the breast. Measure the distance from F to 11, place



this amount on 13 and measure to 10. Skip the distance from 10 to 9, and measure on to 7 just ½ the waist measure.

7 to 8 is 2 inches. 8 to R is 1½ inches. Square down from 8, R, and 13. 13 to 31 is one-half the natural waist length or 8½ inches. 31 to 32 is the indentation measure. If the fore part is shaped from 5, 13 and 34 it will produce a skin tight garment, therefore add beyond 32 and 13 the amount required to produce the desired looseness. In ordinary cases add about ¾ inch at above points. The distance between the back and forepart on breast line is ½ inch. From 5 to 48 is the same distance as from 3 to 30. Sweep from 48 to 34 by X for the length of front. X to 6 is ⅙ breast. Square out from 6 and sweep from N to 42 by C.

42 to 43 is 1½ inches. Shape the front as per diagram for a 4 button.

The hip pocket is placed about ⅜ length of arm down from the breast line and the lowest button is placed on a line even with the top of lowest pocket.

Diagram 7.

DOUBLE BREASTED SACK.

This is drafted in same manner as for an ordinary sack except the lap in front.

H to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches and N to Q is width of lap, from 2½ to 3 inches.

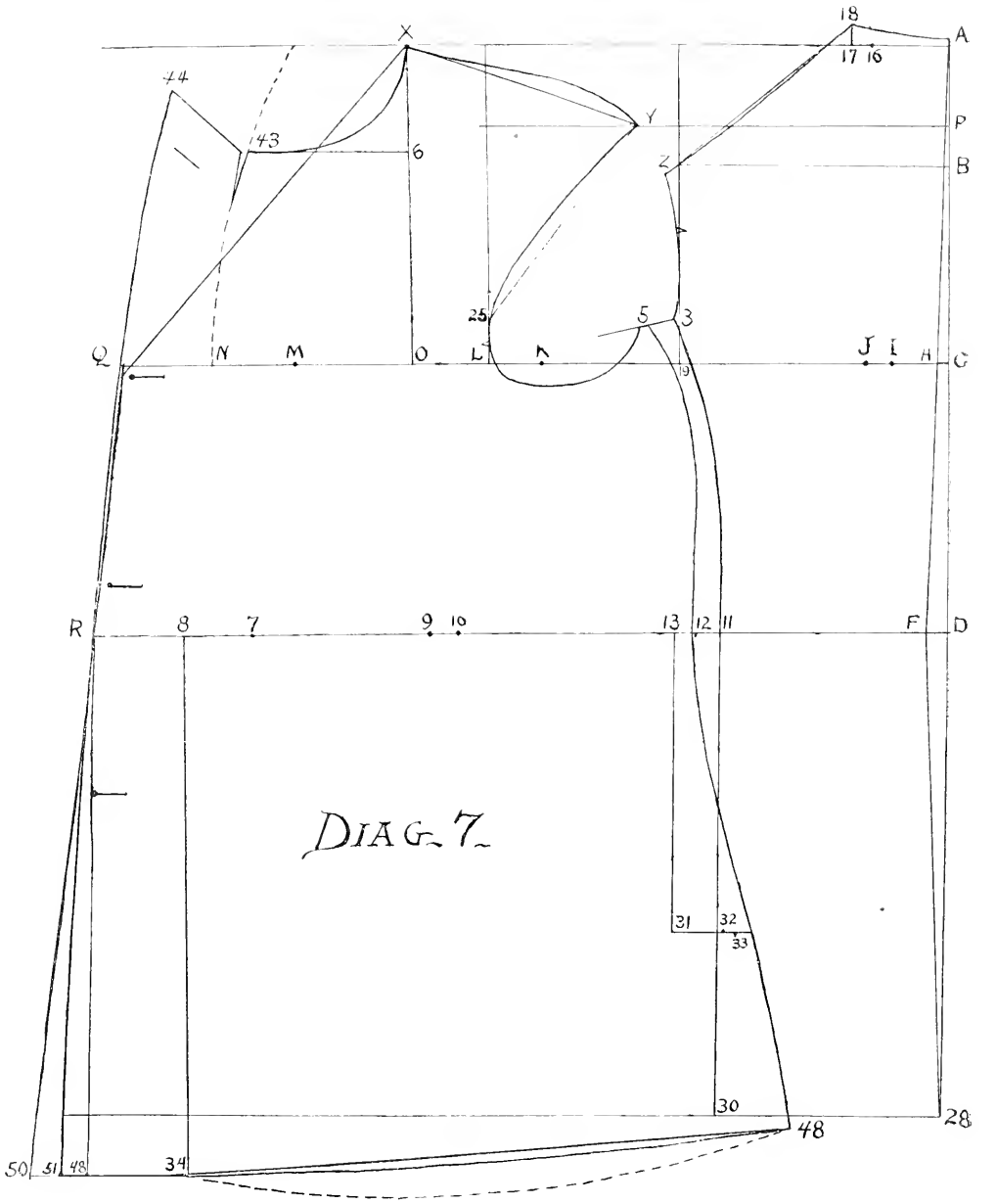
Find 7 on waist line as heretofore explained: then place from 7 to 8 two inches. 8 to R is the same distance as from N to Q. Square down from 8 and R.

Draw a line from Q through R on to 50.

Take one-half the distance from 48 to 50 for 51, and shape front of coat from 4 to 51.

I would caution the reader to have the bottom from 51 to button, at right angles with the waist line so as to avoid the possibility of having one point hang below the other.

In spacing the buttons, measure the distance from the front of the button-hole to the center line of breast, and place the same distance thus obtained back from the center line.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DIAG. 7.
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Diagram 8.

FAT MAN'S SACK.

MEASURES.

Breast 48.	Incline 2½.
Waist 50.	Indentation 1.
Seat 49.	Arm size 17½.
Slope of shoulders 3¾.	Natural waist length 17.
Length of coat 31.	

Obtain all the principle points in same manner as for any other sack coat.

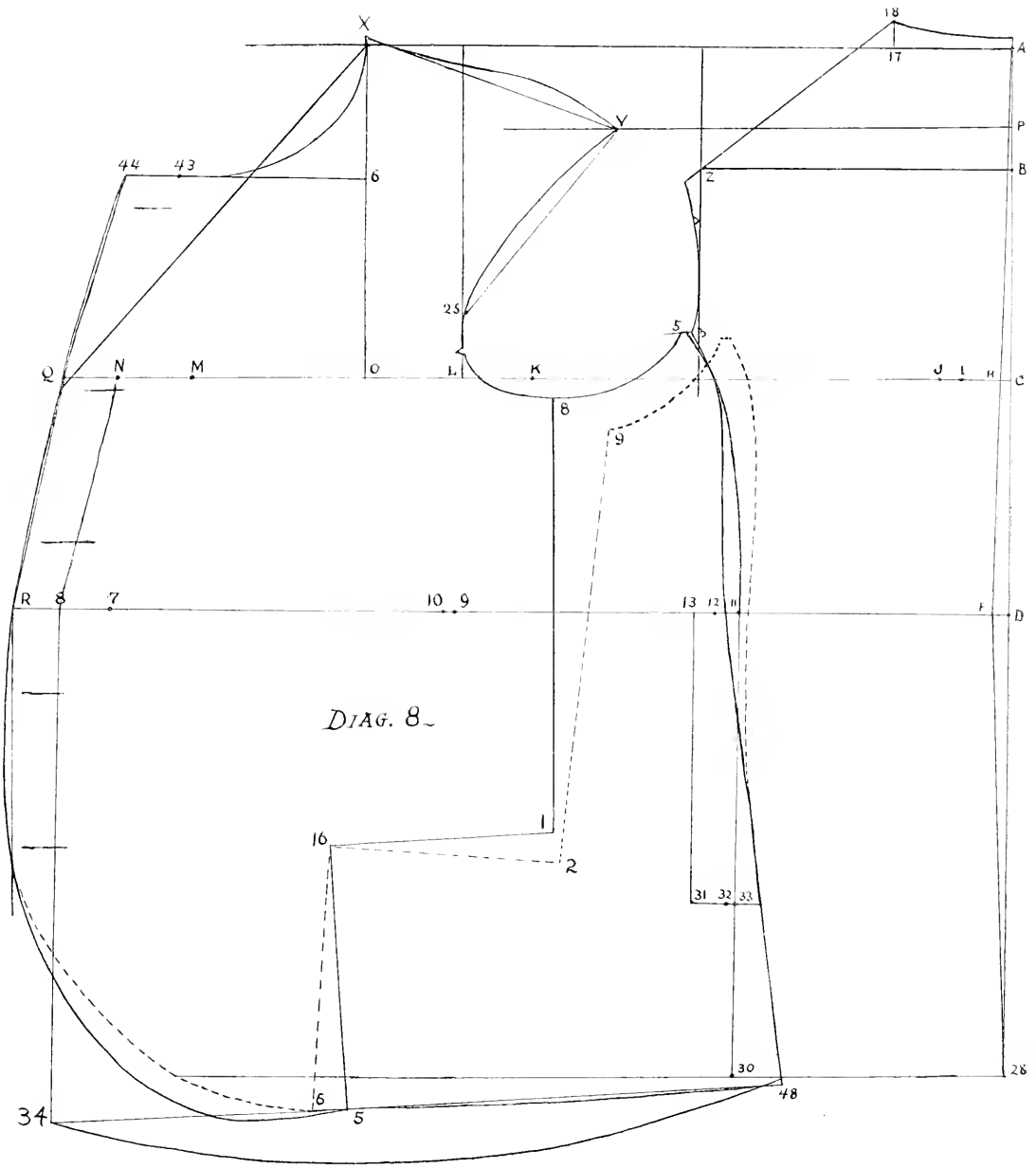
The waist measure being 2 inches larger than the breast, I add from 10 to 9 ¼ inch for every inch the waist exceeds the breast, or from 10 to 9 is ½ inch.

Measure the width of back from F to 11. Place this amount on 13 and measure to 7, one-half the full waist measure, 25 inches, plus the distance from 10 to 9, or 25½ inches.

7 to 8 is 1½ inches for all sizes where the waist is equal or exceeds the breast measure. 8 to R is 1½ inches. Square down from R and shape the front.

As we take out a cut under the arm, point 5 should recede toward 3 one-half inch, as per diagram. To prevent the coat hanging in folds just below the pit of stomach and to provide a pocket for a corpulent man's stomach, I use the following method:

Trim the coat as drafted, then cut a straight line from 8 to the end of pocket at 1, then forward to 16; open from 8 to 9 as per dotted line and the surplus thus formed is folded at the bottom. This provides a bulge at 1 which serves as a pocket for the hip and the rest is pressed forward for the stomach. Reshape the bottom of coat.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DIAG. 8.

Diagram 9.

SACK OVERCOAT.

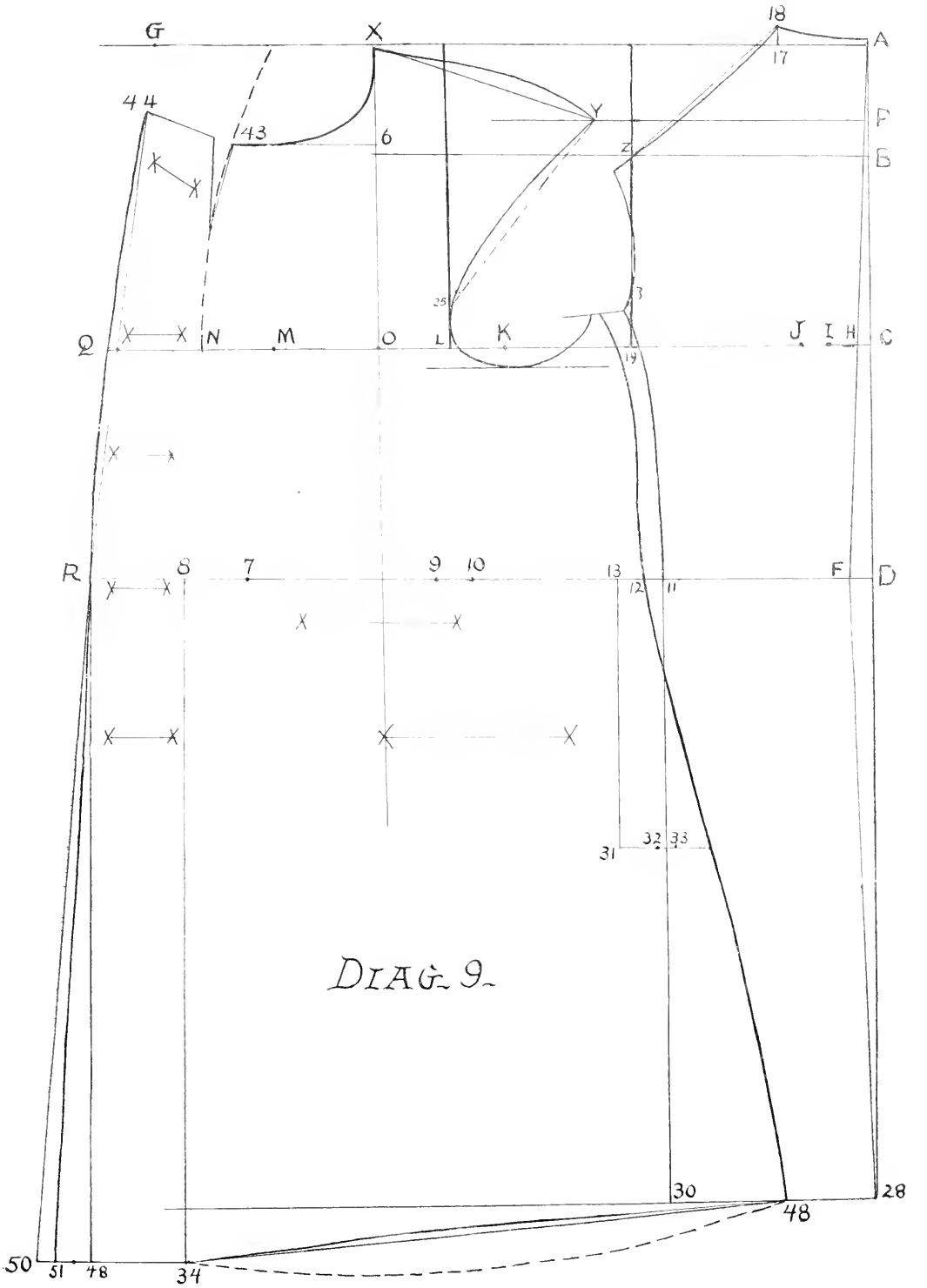
The Double Breasted Over-sack is drafted in the same manner as any other sack coat with the exception, of course, it being larger. This means that the depths and breadths are made larger. If a light undercoat is worn draft by adding 2 sizes to the measures as taken for an undercoat, nothing is added to height or slope of shoulder from A to B. Thus a measure of 36 Breast, 32 Waist, 37 Seat, 15 Arm size, 3 slope of shoulder, is drafted by a size of 38 Breast, 34 Waist, 39 Seat and ½ inch is added to depth of scye at C but the Incline, indentation and slope of shoulder remains the same as before.

The lap in front from N to Q should have an average width of 3 inches and the button holes are marked ¾ inch from the edge. The buttons are spaced in the same manner as for a D. B. Sack. To get the front at bottom of all overcoats, first, square down from R to 48 then draw a line from Q through R on to 50, divide the distance from 48 to 50 into 3 equal parts and draw the front from 44 to 51.

Diagram 10.

SINGLE BREASTED OVERCOAT.

This coat needs no explanation as it is drafted the same as diagram 9 with the exception that the lap in front for a fly need never be over 2 inches. The buttons are spaced about 1 inch back of center line and the flystitching line is marked about ½ inch back of center line.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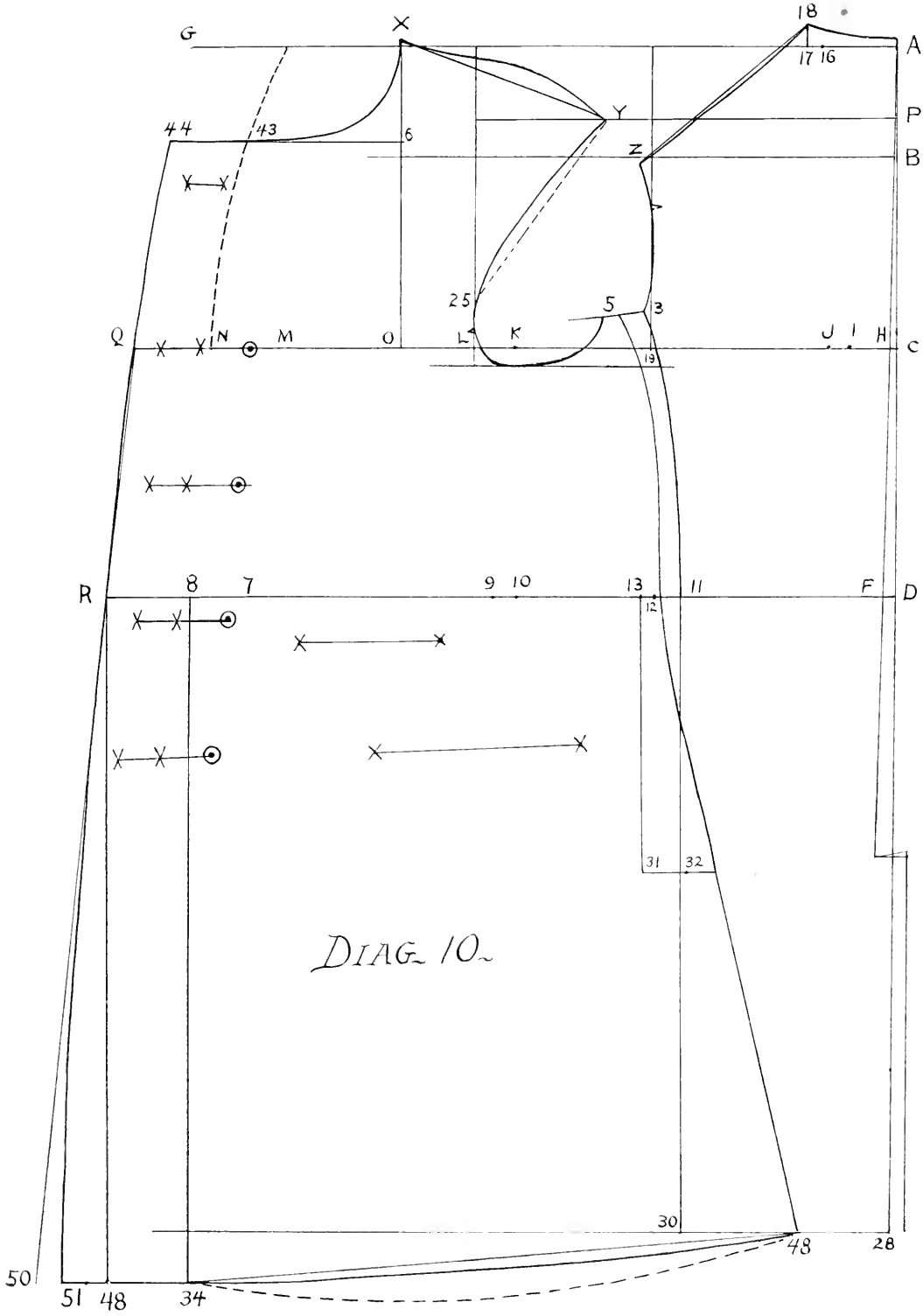
DIAG. 9.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DIAG. 10.

Diagram 11.

BOX OVERCOAT.

A to B is the height of shoulder, to D is natural length of waist, to 29 is full length of coat.

B to P is 1¼ inches. B to 9 is arm size on the scale. 9 to C is ¾ inch. C to I is 1¼ inches. I to J is ¼ inch for each inch of the incline. J to K is ¼ breast. K to L is $\frac{1}{12}$. L to O is ⅛. 19 is half way between J and L, square up lines O L and 19. C to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches.

D to 11 is ⅓ breast. 11 to 12 is ¾ inch. 12 to 13 is the same distance as from J to I.

13 to 10 is ¼ breast. 10 to 9 is ¼ inch for each inch the waist is smaller than the breast.

Measure the distance from D to 11, place this amount on 13 and measure to 10; skip over to 9 and place over to 7 plus one half waist. 7 to 8 is 2 inches. 8 to R is 2½ inches. Square down from R, 8 and 13. 13 to 31 is ½ natural length of waist. 31 to 32 is indentation measure. 32 to 39 is 1½ inches or any amount desired.

3 is ¾ inch up from breast line. 5 is ¾ inches from 3. Draw a straight line from 5 through 39 and shape the forepart seam so that when the coat is finished it will appear perfectly straight.

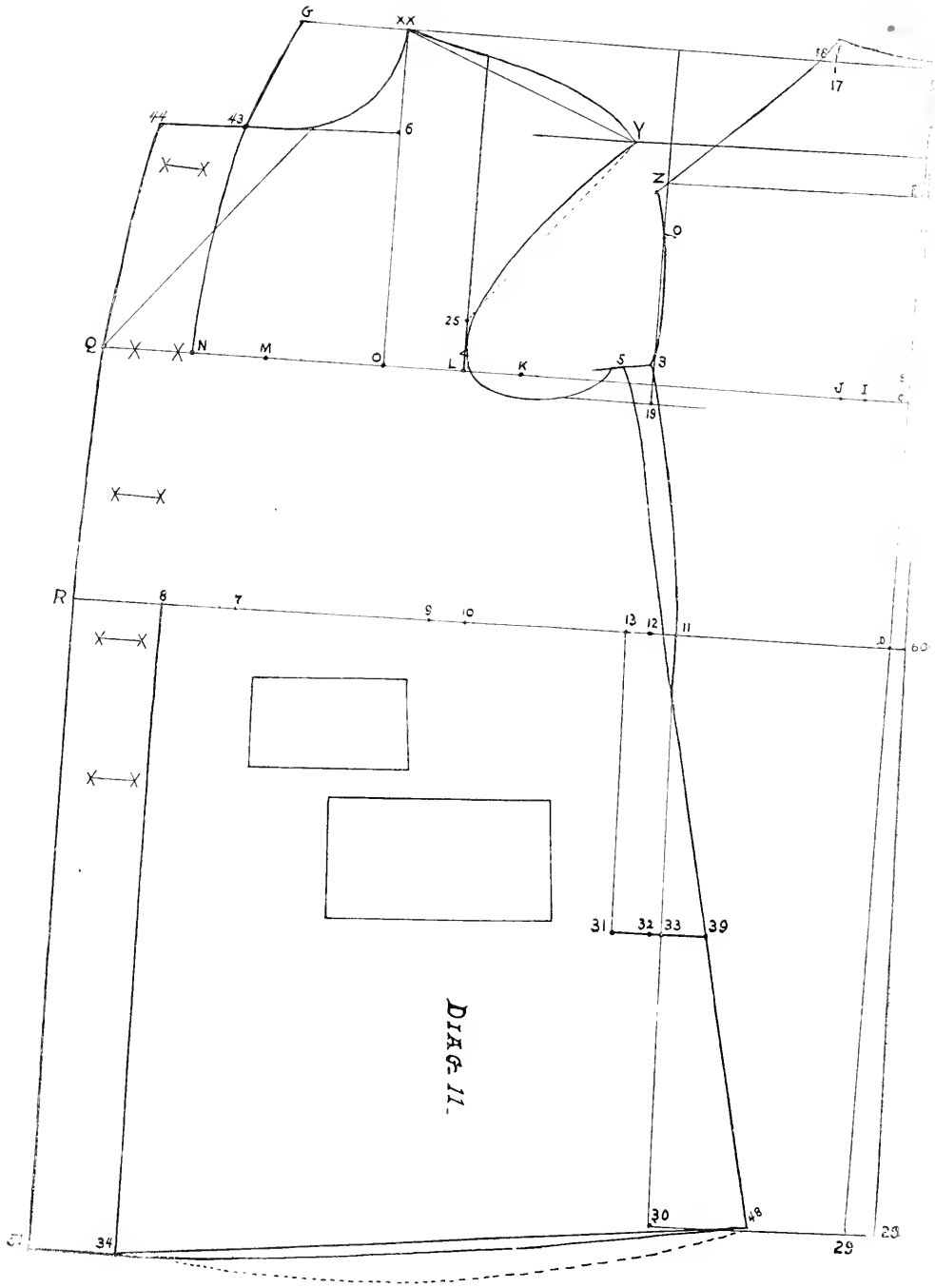
Recede from D to 60 one half inch. Draw a line from A through 60 to 28.

28 to 30 and 60 to 11 is ⅓ breast or fancy. Shape the back from 3 through 11 and 30.

A to 17 is ⅛ plus ½ inch. 17 to 18 is ⅝ inch. Draw a line from 18 to ½ inch beyond Z for width of shoulder.

Measure the width of back and place this amount from X to Y on line P and finish as represented.

Place the pockets about 12 inches below the breast line. If the back is to be of one piece cut off 1 seam from A to 28. Space the buttons same as for diagram 10.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DIAG. 11.

Diagram 12.

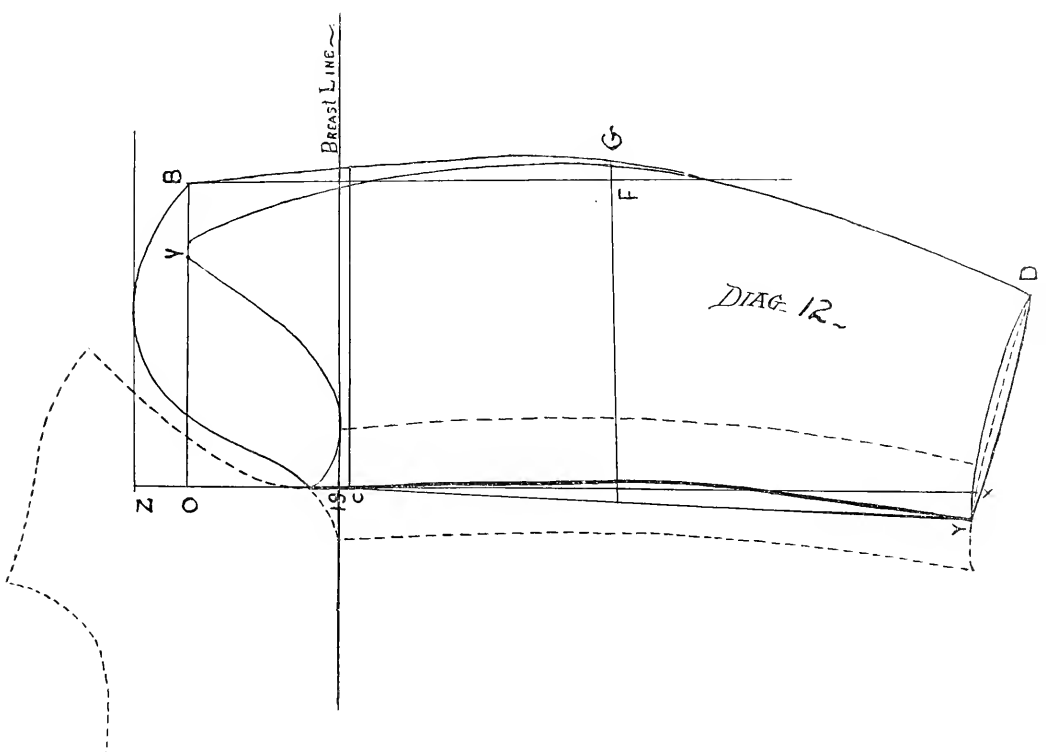
SLEEVE.

First measure size of arm hole from Y around to 5 and up to Z. Then place $\frac{1}{12}$ of this measure below Z on back for back notch.

TO DRAFT.

Draw line Z to X.

Z to O is $\frac{1}{12}$ arm size. O to 19 is the same distance as from the back notch to the breast line at 19. C is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch below 19. Square out lines 19, C and O. C to X is the length of sleeve. X to Y is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch except for erect men, or those who hold their arms well back. In such a case let X be the center of sleeve.



Draw a line from Y to 19. Now lay the forepart of coat on sleeve so that the breast line C of coat will be on line 19 of sleeve, as per dotted lines.

The notch is placed $\frac{3}{4}$ inch up from 19. Trace from notch up to

Z and B ½ the arm-hole measure, plus 2¼ inches, or the desired amount of fullness.

On line O the head of sleeve should be ½ inch from the forepart. Remove the forepart and place from the notch down to line 19 and up to Z, just ½ sleeve measure. If no V is taken out under arm of coat, add ½ inch to this measure.

Square down from B to F. Make the size of cuff from Y to D any amount desired, say 6½ inches. Sweep from Y to D by B.

F is half way between B and D. Shape the sleeve by coming out beyond F to G about ⅜ inch and hollowing in front the same amount.

Diagram 13.

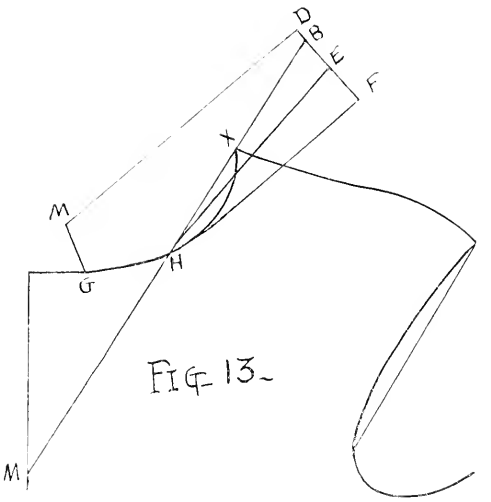


FIG. 13.

COLLARS—SHORT ROLL.

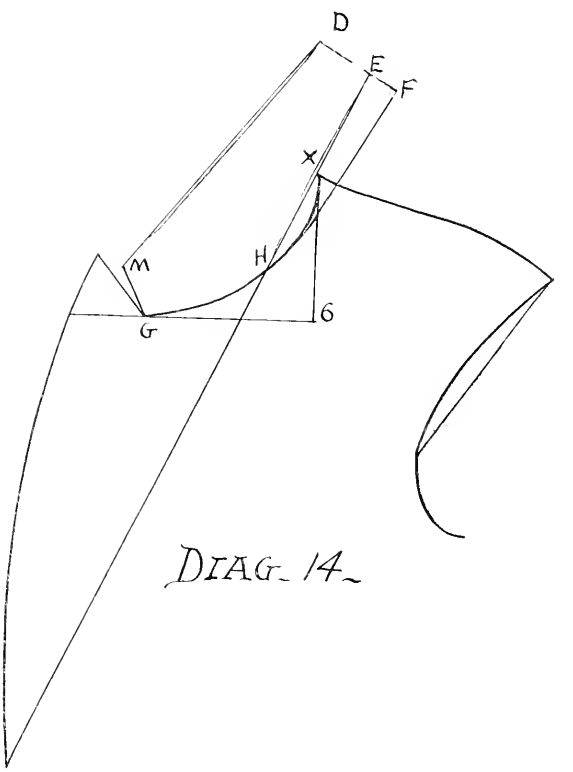
Commence by drawing the break line from M through X to B. B to D is ½ inch. B to E is 1¼ inches. E to F is height of stand, 1 inch. Now shape crease line from E to H. G to M is 1½ inches. Shape from M to D by making it slightly convex, as per diagram.

Diagram 14.

COLLARS.

EXTREMELY LONG ROLL FOR DRESS COATS, ETC.

Draw lines H X and E. E to D is 1¾ inches. E to F is height of stand, 1 inch. Shape as per diagram.



DIAG. 14.

Diagram 15.

NOTCH COLLAR VEST.

A to B is the height of the shoulder. A to D is the length of waist. B to P is 1¼ inches. B to C is diameter of arm measure on scale. Square out lines B, P, C and D.

C to I is 1¼ inches always. I to J is ¼ inch for every inch of the incline measure. J to K is ¼ breast. K to L is $\frac{1}{12}$. 19 is half way beween L and J. L to O is ⅛ plus ½ inch. Square up lines 19, L and C.

C to S is ⅛ breast plus 1¼ inches. Square down from S. C to M is ½ breast. M to N is 2¼ inches.

D to E is ¼ indentation measure. In this case ¼ inch. E to 23 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch always.

Square down from M to R. R to 26 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch. Measure the distance 26 goes beyond 23 and place half this amount in front from R to Z. Example—If 26 extends beyond 23 one half inch place one half this amount or ¼ inch from R to Z. Z to 8 is 2¼ inches. 8 back to 20 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch.

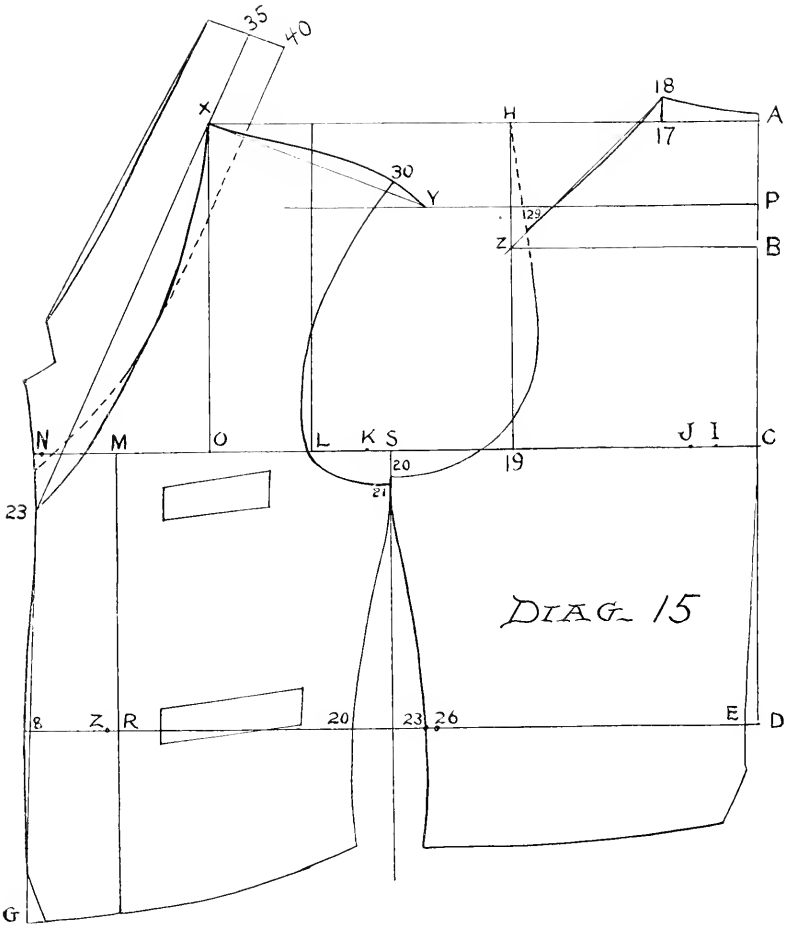
A to 17 is ⅛ breast plus ½ inch. 17 up to 18 is ⅛ inch. Draw a straight line from 18 to Z. Having ascertained the length of strap at X in the same manner as for a coat place the same distance from X to Y as 18 is from Z and shape top of shoulder as per diagram by going ⅛ inch above a straight line drawn from X to Y.

20 is ¾ inch below S. 21 is the same distance below S as E is from D on the waist line or ¼ inch. Shape the arm scye from H to 20.

Measure the distance from 18 to 29 and place this amount from X back to 30 for width of strap and shape front of arm scye to 21.

A to 17 and X to 23 is length of opening plus ¾ inch. A to 17 and X to G is the full length of vest plus 1 inch. Shape as per diagram.

Draft the collar as shown, making the width of stand from 35 to 40 one inch.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DIAG. 15
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Diagram 16.

FAT MAN'S NO COLLAR VEST.

Draft in the same way as for the preceding draft.

S to E is ¼ indentation measure. 21 is ¼ inch below 20.

E to 23 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch.

R to 26 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch.

Measure the distance, 26 is beyond 23, and place ½ this amount from R to Z. Z to 8 is 2¼ inches. 8 to 20 is ¼ waist plus 1 inch. X to 29 is ¾ inch. 35 to 40 is 1 inch. Shape opening according to taste.

Take out a cut from 4 to 8 of ½ or ¾ inch to front of pocket, adding the same amount on bottom of vest, as per dotted lines.

This will produce a pocket in front over the abdomen, and will also make the bottom edge of vest a little tighter.

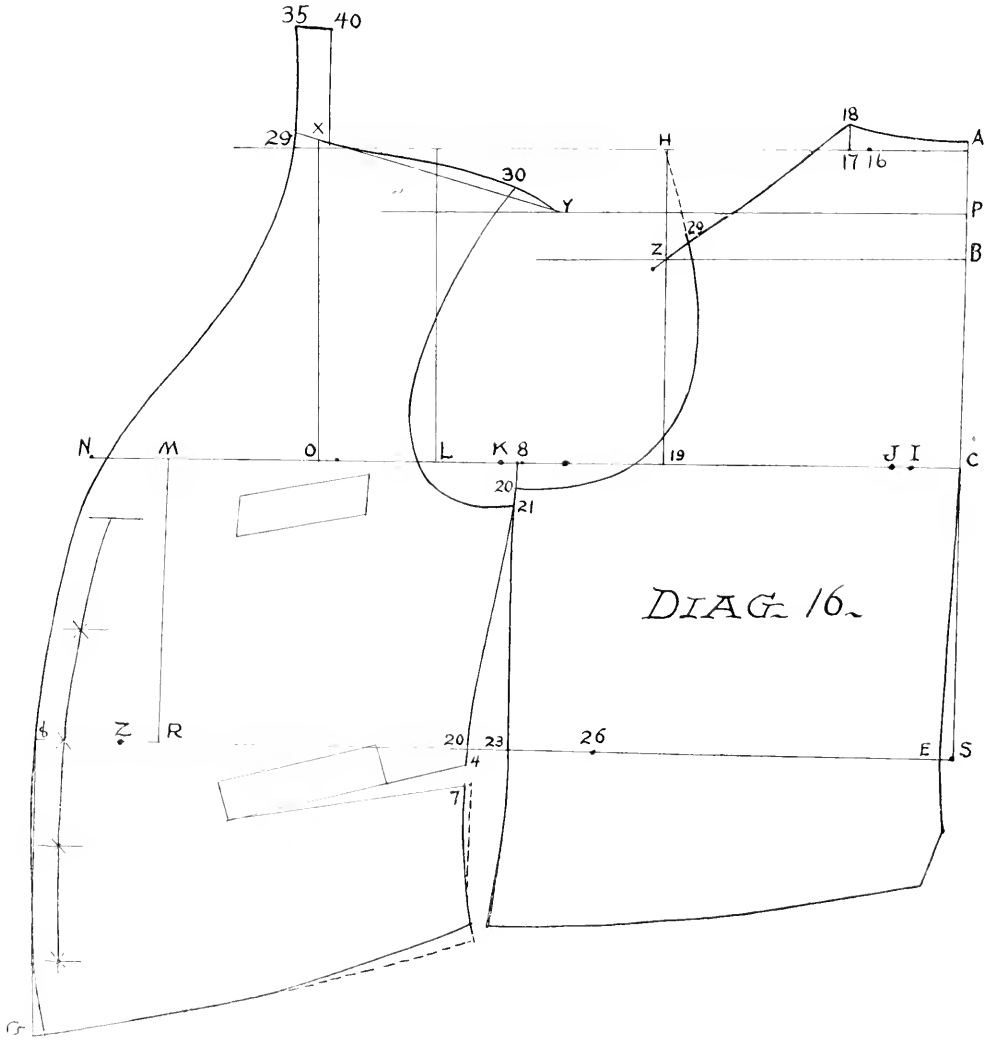


Diagram 17.

DOUBLE BREASTED VEST.

All vests are drafted in the same manner. Therefore I will here only explain how to use the indentation and the waist measure.

Indentation 2 inches.

D to E is $\frac{1}{4}$ of indentation measure or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

21 is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below 20.

E to 23 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist plus 1 inch.

R to 26 is $\frac{1}{4}$ waist plus 1 inch.

26 extending beyond 23 one-half inch place one-half this amount or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at front from R to Z. Z to 8 is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

If 26 does not extend to 23 add from R to 8, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and place from 8 back to 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ waist plus 1 inch.

4 is half way between X and O. Square out from Z and sweep from N to 37 by C.

Shape vest from 37 to one-half inch back of G.

THE LAPPEL.

Draw lines A C. A to C is the same distance as from 37 to G.

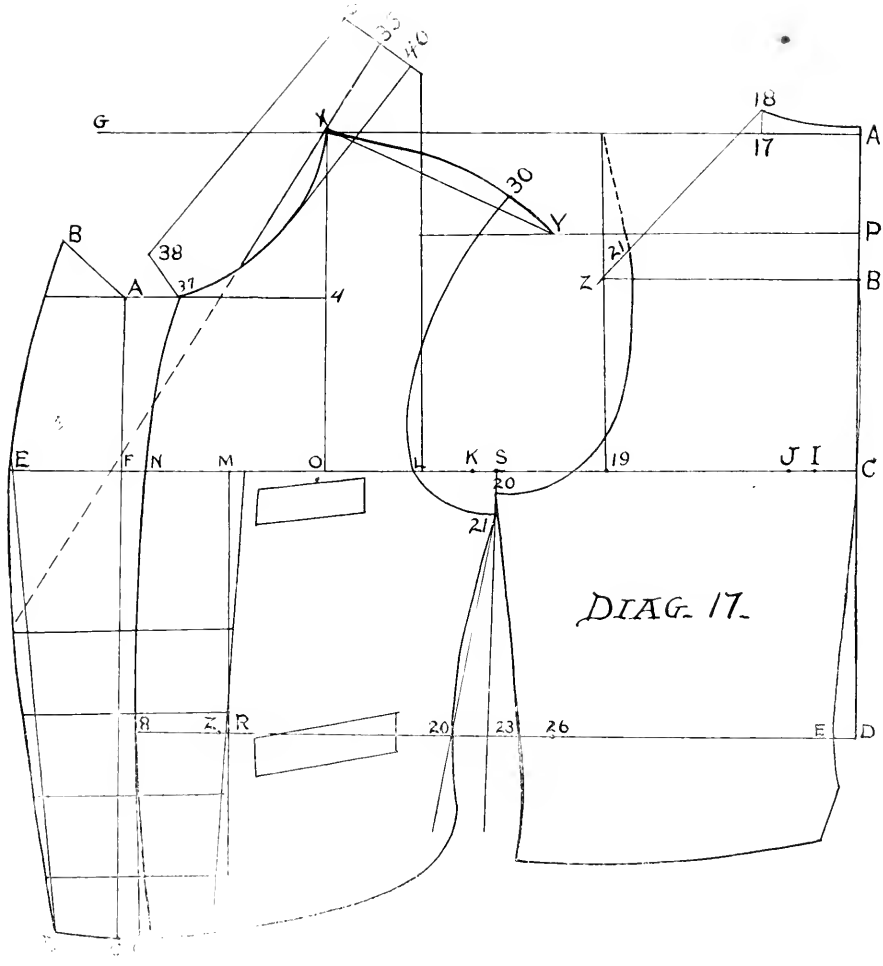
Make the distance from F to E $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and C to D $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. A to B is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Shape the front of lappel and space the button holes $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches apart. The lowest one being $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the bottom.

Caution:—Never have the distance from R to 8 less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

HOW TO DRAFT THE COLLAR.

Draw the crease line 35.

The stand from 35 to 40 is 1 inch. 35 to 36 is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 37 to 38 is the same.



CHANGES FROM THE PRECEDING DIAGRAMS.

We will sometimes meet with a customer who is so erect as to have no incline measure. In such a case do not add anything from I to J but place ¼ breast from I to K. The strap length, or point X, is placed ¾ inch above line A, G, and O.

I never make a V or dart in any part of the coat unless absolutely necessary; therefore if the reader desires to take out a V under the arm in a sack coat, he must recede point 5 toward 3 one-half an inch as per fat man's diagram.

In making up the coat have the journeyman stretch the shoulder in front of the scye about ¼ or ½ inch.

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